THE

# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9179. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1780.

*In a few days will be publiſhed*, in one large volume octavo, (Price 5 s. 3 d. in boards)
And ſold by W. ANDERSON, Stirling; C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh; Dunlop and Wilſon, Glaſgow; and Alex. Bald, Alloa;

## The Farmer and Corn-Dealer's Aſſiſtant;

OR,

THE KNOWLEDGE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MADE EASY, by a Variety of TABLES.

I. Tables for converting the Winchester Quarter into the County Boll, and the reverſe, with their correſponding prices.
II. Tables for converting the Avoirdupois Weight into Dutch and Trone, and the reverſe, with their correſponding prices.
III. A comparative Table of French and Engliſh Weights.

To which are added,

TABLES of all the FIARS in Scotland for Twenty-one years from 1756, and of thoſe of Mid and Eaſt Lothians from the year 1627, and of thoſe of the Commiſſariot of Glaſgow from the year 1719 to 1776; with the prices of Perth Yarn from 1741.

Likewiſe an Extract from the Cuſtom-houſe Books of the Annual Exports and Imports of Grain in Scotland from the year 1707 to 1777.

*Of whom alſo may be had*,

MAN OF BUSINESS, 3 s. in boards.
ORATOR, a Collection for Schools, 2 s. 6 d. bound.
Royal Standard Engliſh Dictionary, with an Appendix, 3 s. bound.
The above by W. PERRY, Lecturer on the Engliſh Language in the Academy, Edinburgh.

In a few weeks will be publiſhed by the ſame Author, Fifth Edition, price 1 s. bound.

THE ONLY SURE GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE; or, New Pronouncing Spelling-Book: Upon the ſame plan as the Royal Standard Engliſh Dictionary.

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To be LET for one or more years,
And to be entered to immediately,

## THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Incloſure,

at the back of the Meadow, being the ſecond entry to the eaſt of the middle Walk, preſently poſſeſſed by Lord Auchinleck. To be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet.

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## PLACE FOR ERECTING A DISTILLERY,

To be FEUED, or LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THAT Farm of REDHEUGH, preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Dunlop, upon the weſt of Blackburn Bridge, ſouth ſide of the river Almond, adjoining the great road to Glaſgow. This is perhaps one of the moſt eligible places in Scotland for a large diſtillery, having the command of river and ſpring water; and a proper place for erecting a mill, for malting, and quarries in the neighbourhood.

More land adjoined to be fewed or let.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Middleton the proprietor, at Moſſhall, Robert Auld writer in Edinburgh, or John Johnſton writer in Bathgate.

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## SALE of LANDS in FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and ſale, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 27th July 780, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LATHOKER, comprehending the Miſl and Mill-lands of Lathoker, the Lands of Eaſter Morton, Hiſledean, and Conſtablecrook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Weſter Morton, all lying contiguous, in the pariſh of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and ſhire of Fife.——The eſtate conſiſts of about 850 acres, moſtly arable; and the greateſt part of it is let to ſufficient tenants; ſo that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mains out of leaſe, and converting the victual, kains, and carriages at the uſual rates, is abont 290 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a limekiln; ſet for this year.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there is lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for more than a year paſt, and at preſent has a very favourable appearance; and as the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed that, from the preſent appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Biſhop of St Andrews, and are rated in the ceſs-books of the county at 417 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, rental, and plan of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Francis Anderſon writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, any perſon wanting to be informed of further particulars, may apply.—Copies of the rentals and conditions of ſale are alſo to be ſeen in the hands of John Stevenſon writer in Cupar.

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## SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday next the 5th day of July, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of St GERMAINS, comprehending the lands of St Germains, Cheſterhall, and Greendikes, lying within the pariſhes of Tranent and Gladſmuir, conſtabulary of Haddington, and ſhire of Edinburgh. The eſtate conſiſts of full 400 acres of exceeding good arable land, all incloſed and ſubdivided, partly with ſtone-wall, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground of three ſeams, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleaſantly ſituated in a fine country, eleven miles eaſt of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Preſtonpans, command a fine proſpect of the Frith and oppoſite coaſt of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A conſiderable part were in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the ſale; the reſt are let to ſubſtantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, the free yearly rent amounts to about 380 l. Sterling; and the lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Haddington.

There is an exceeding good ſubſtantial manſion-houſe on the eſtate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and ſuitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable good garden of two acres, with walls ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, and a hot-houſe. There is alſo a pigeon-houſe, porter's lodge, &c.

The place is in complete order, and done up with great taſte.

The title-deeds, articles of ſale, a plan and meaſurement of the lands, may be ſeen in the hands of William Ramſay clerk to the ſignet; to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply.

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## SALE of LANDS
### In the Neighbourhood of Forfar.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Eſtate of INVERCARITY, KINNORDY, and others, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. lying in the pariſhes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenilla, and county of Forfar, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and the like diſtance from Cupar of Angus, all good market-towns.

This eſtate is of large extent, and very capable of improvement; there is an excellent manſion-houſe and offices at Kinnordy, valuable thriving woods on different parts of the eſtate, and moſs and marle inexhauſtible.

The rental, and other circumſtances, will be afterwards particularly advertiſed. In the mean time, any perſon intending to purchaſe, may apply to Alexander Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, or John Gordon clerk to the ſignet.

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## EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on Monday the 17th day of July 1780, the CITY OF EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats. No horſe that ever won a plate or purſe of 50 l. Sterling value will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY the 18th day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four years old, 7 ſtone 13 lib. | Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib. |
| Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib. | Aged horſes 10 ſtone. |

On WEDNESDAY the 19th of July will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of , by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib. | Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib. |
| Five years old, 8 ſtone. | Aged horſes 9 ſtone 5 lib. |

On THURSDAY the 20th will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib. | Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib. |
| Five years old, 8 ſtone. | Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib. |

On FRIDAY the 21ſt day of July will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable Sir LAURENCE DUNDAS, Bart. Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, by real hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying 11 ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to be entitled to ſtart forthis Purſe that ever was in ſweats before the firſt day of March 1780, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matchesand plates only excepted; and all former winners of this plate will be excluded.

On SATURDAY the 22d will be run for, one four-mile heat, the Noblemen and Gentlemens SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by five years old, only carrying eight ſtone and an half.

Any horſe &c. that ever won a King's Plate, if he now runs for the Noblemen and Gentlemens Great Subſcription, muſt carry five pounds extra, and the winning horſe of the King's Plate will not be entitled to ſtart for any of the other purſes.

The horſes, mares, and geldings muſt be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes, or ſervants, muſt then produce the proper certificates: And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

His GRACE the DUKE OF GORDON,
ROBERT BAIRD, Eſq; of Newbyth,
WM. M'DOWALL, Eſq; Younger of Caſtle Semple,
} Stewards.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race week, and aſſemblies as uſual.

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## LANDS TO SELL.

THE Eſtate of CASTLEHILL, in the County of Caithneſs, comprehending the Towns and Lands of Caſtlehill, Gerth, Harland, and others. This eſtate conſiſts of above 840 acres of ground, about two thirds of which are arable, of an excellent quality. The Lands abound in marle, moſt conveniently ſituated. There are likewiſe great quantities of ſea weed, or ware, and ſhell ſand, quite adjacent to the cornfields on the north ſide, to which there is very eaſy acceſs; and ſtones of the beſt qualities may be quarried in almoſt every part of the eſtate, with little trouble or expence. In an arm of the ſea, interjected betwixt this eſtate and *Dunnet Head*, there is ſalmon and herring fiſheries; and the ſalmon are caught within two hundred yards of the manſion-houſe. On the ſhores of the eſtate ſome kelp may alſo be made. The manſion-houſe and offices are all new, large, and commodious. The eſtate has alſo an intereſt in a very rich and extenſive adjacent common, a conſiderable part of which, on a diviſion, will fall to the proprietor of it.

James Horne, writer in Edinburgh, will ſatisfy as to the title-deeds, ſhow a plan of the eſtate, and has powers to conclude with a purchaſer; and Mr Donald Macleod ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Caithneſs, at Murkle, can alſo inform as to further particulars.

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TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Michael Stephenſon vintner in Hawick, upon Thurſday the tenth of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon and two o'clock afternoon.

## ALL and Whole the Half of the Barony of WILTON, called LANGLANDS.

—There is a Manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, which is pleaſantly ſituated upon the north ſide of the water of Teviot, within half an Engliſh mile of the town of Hawick. The garden contains three acres, and is ſtocked with a great variety of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. There is a good deal of planting upon the eſtate, beſides ſome old timber fit for cutting.—If no purchaſer appears for the whole of this eſtate, it will be expoſed in parcels, in order to accommodate ſuch as may only want a few incloſures, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Netherhall, poſſeſſed by Adam Kedzie, and the two Weſtermoſt Incloſures in Netherhall Haugh, poſſeſſed by Robert Scott. Theſe three tenements lie contiguous, and are ſquare and compact; and the place where the farm-houſes are ſituated, will make a very pleaſant ſituation for a houſe. The water of Teviot is the march on the weſt and ſouth ſides.

II. The Drypool Incloſure, poſſeſſed by James Buckham, and the Middle Incloſure in Netherhall Haugh, poſſeſſed by Adam Kedzie, lying contiguous, and ſurrounded with ſtrips of planting. There is likewiſe a very convenient place on this lot for a houſe.

III. The Parkhead Incloſure, poſſeſſed by James Rodger, together with the farm houſes and planting upon the bank, and alongſt the road and the water of Teviot.

IV. The Manſion-houſe and Place of Langlands, comprehending all the graſs-ground and planting contained within the boundary, together with the garden, banks, walks, and Broom Park.

V. The Boat-houſe Incloſure, with the houſes and yard, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Scott; together with the bank of wood betwixt the incloſure and the water.

VI. Langlands Hill-end, and the Incloſure poſſeſſed by Andrew Elſton; together with the planting on the hill-head.

VII. The three Incloſures to the eaſt of the above, lying contiguous, with the planting to the north alongſt the height.

VIII. The Incloſure in Rough-heugh Lands, lately poſſeſſed by Thomas Thomſon.

IX. The Incolſure to the north of the laſt, poſſeſſed by Walter Wilſon.

X. The Incloſure poſſeſſed by James Stewart.

XI. The Incloſure poſſeſſed by William Robertſon, lying contiguous to the laſt.

XII. The Firknow by itſelf, or joined to either of the two laſt lots.

XIII. The five Incloſures of Calaburn, lying contiguous, either together or ſeparately.

The gardener at Langlands will ſhow the lands; and for further particulars, apply to Dr Robert Langlands, at his houſe in St Andrew's ſtreet, New Town, Edinburgh; Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart near Hawick; or to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; who will treat with any perſon who may incline to purchaſe the whole or any part of this eſtate, betwixt and the day of ſale.

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Two Recent CURES, performed by

## SPILSBURY's DROPS,

Prepared at the DISPENSARY, inſtituted 1773, in Mount Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surry, for relief of the Poor.

Sold by CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookſeller in Edinburgh.

MARY STORER, daughter of Joſeph and Mary Storer, gardeners, in Church Street, Lambeth, Surry, was afflicted for near five years with a violent cruſtaceous corroſive humour, which, after the Small Pox, covered her head, and is commonly called a *Scaled Head*. She was twenty months under the care of the Diſpenſary Soho, eight months an out-patient at the Weſtminſter Infirmary, but grew worſe at each place. By the taking of Spilſbury's Drops ſhe grew viſibly better in a fortnight, and, by continuing them, is reſtored to her health, as if no ſuch ſymptoms had happened.

We, who are inhabitants of Lambeth, knowing the particulars of the above, do teſtify the ſame, witneſs our hands,

*April* 20. 1780. THOMAS BROOKES, Baker.
THOMAS GRIGG, of the Canterbury Arms.

ALSO, MARY, the wife of PETER CAREWELL, now of Bill Street, in the pariſh of Frinſbury, but late of Stroud, in Kent, has, for upwards of four years, been grievouſly afflicted with the Scurvy, which produced large eruptions, great ulcers on her hands, legs, and other parts of her body, ſo as to render her offenſive to the Family, and incapable of going about her houſe. Three years ſince ſhe went to Guy's Hoſpital, where ſhe continued ſeventeen weeks, but found no benefit. By taking only Mr Spilſbury's Drops ſhe ſoon found relief, and, by a continuance, the eruptions are now no more, the ulcers quite healed, and ſhe is in perfect health.

*April* 22. 1780. Witneſs to this Cure, THOMAS FISHER, Bookſeller, of Rocheſter, joining to Stroud, near Frinſbury in Kent.

N. B. Theſe Drops are ſold in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. with Poſtio Bills; but, as the Medicine is greatly improved, agreeable to notice, the price will be advanced in March 1781, to 5 s. and 8 s. per bottle.—— Mr Spilſbury's Treatiſe on the Scurvy, Gout, and Diet, containing the particulars of ſixty Cures, Price 1 s. 6 d. Second Edition, ſent to read gratis, by Mr

☞ The Guinea Bottles to be had at the Proprietors, where all orders are attended to, and letters ſent with the uſual compliment anſwered.

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## LANDS of WHITMOOR to SELL.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, The Lands of WHITMOOR, lying in the pariſh of Selkirk and ſhire of Roxburgh. Theſe lands lie within two miles of the burgh of Selkirk, are moſtly arable, and, from having an inexhauſtable fund of the richeſt ſhell marle upon the ground, are capable of the greateſt improvement, at ſmall expence, the marle-moſs being already properly obtained.

Any wanting to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Hoxcoat, or John Lang writer in Selkirk, who will ſhow the title-deeds, which are clear, and inform as to other particulars.

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To be LET or SOLD,

## ALL that MESSUAGE or TENEMENT,

ſituated in the Wool-market in Berwick upon Tweed, now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs Margaret Nicholſon, conſiſting of a neat dwelling-houſe, a large commodious and well accuſtomed brewery, together with ſtables, offices, and cellars fit for carrying on the beer, wine, and ſpirit trade to a great extent. The brewery is in good repair, and is fitted with conveniencies for brewing twenty or more bolls of malt at a time.

For further particulars enquire of Mrs Nicholſon preſent poſſeſſor, or Mr Willoby in Berwick aforeſaid.

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*For CHARLESTOWN,*

## The Ship BARRINGTON, James

Butcher maſter, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th July, or ſooner, if freight offers.

The Barrington is a Letter of Marque, mounted with 8 Carronades, twelve pounders, and 6 long four pounders; will be well manned; and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

Apply to Thomas Armſtrong, Glaſgow; or Johnſton, Armſtrong, and Co. Greenock.

27th June 1780.

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At LONDON for LEITH,

## The STAR, James Ritchie Maſter,

taking in goods at Hoare's wharf, for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail with the firſt convoy for certain.

Letters addreſſed to the Maſter at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

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*From the London Gazette, June 27.*

*War-Office, June 27.* 1780.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant Auguſtus Parkyns, of 11th foot, is appointed to be Cornet, vice Joſeph Kirkman.

11th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Frank Moore to be Captain, vice Henry Sayer. Cornet Thomas Strode Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Frank Moore.

22d Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet Charles Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vice John Smith.

Major Commandant Liſter's Corps of light dragoons, Cornet Chriſtopher Clapham to be Lieutenant, vice William Lowther. Adjutant Thomas Robinſon to be Cornet, vice Chriſtopher Clapham.

14th Regiment of foot, Enſign Preſly Thornton to be Lieutenant, vice —— Monſon.

17th Regiment of foot, Richard Stovin, Gent. to be Enſign in one of the additional companies, vice Charles Roper Moſeley. Lieutenant John Nodes to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice John M'Pherſon. Richard Lloyd, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Thomas Rudd.

18th Regiment of foot, Charles M'Mahon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Langford Brown.

25th Regiment of foot, Edmund John Glynn, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— John Atkinſon.

28th Regiment of foot, George Brown, Gent. to be Enſign in the additional companies, vice John Hoskyns.

45th Regiment of foot, Enſign Anthony Walſh to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Haldimand.

52d Regiment of foot, John Evans, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Addiſon.

59th Regiment of foot, Moor O'Meara, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Ladd.

69th Regiment of foot, Ebenezer George Muſſle, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Scott.

Major Commandant Dalrymple's Corps, Enſign Thomas Craskell to be Lieutenant, vice Edmond Harte. Robert Craskell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Craskell. Enſign William Sheldon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Rigby Aldred. George Lodewick Schrater, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Sheldon.

Northern Regiment of Fencible Men, James Meik, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Gordon.

Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, Enſign William Graham to be Lieutenant, vice John Paterſon.

Alexander Hamilton, Gent. to be Enſign in the company of invalids doing duty in the garriſon of Stirling Caſtle, vice John Wright.

HALFPENNY

1666

In the Morning Poſt of Tueſday June 27, Mr Bate has given to the Public the following letter on the ſubject of the late verdict obtained againſt him, as Editor of that Paper, for a libel on the Duke of Richmond.

*To his* GRACE *the* DUKE *of* RICHMOND.

MY LORD,

AFTER a tedious courſe of vain proſecutions and perpleſſing enquiries, your Grace has at length obtained what bears at leaſt the appearance of a triumph. The tumult of the paſſions, raiſed by the novelty of the circumſtance, and the zealous congratulations of an intereſted party, claimed a temporary indulgence from retroſpection, which I readily granted to this infirmity of human nature. I ſhall not, therefore, I truſt, be accuſed of impatience, if I now endeavour to recal your Grace's attention to the grounds of our legal conteſt. A ſhort narrative of them will be ſufficiently explanatory, ſo as to require but little comment.

C A S E.

His Grace of Richmond, hurt either by the truth, or falſity of various publications in the Morning Poſt, thought proper to lay them to the charge of Mr Bate, in the ſevereſt terms of perſonal reproach, and that in an aſſembly where his Grace was not liable to be contradicted. In conſequence of this Mr B—— wrote to his Grace, aſſuring him that his ſuſpicions were ill founded, and intimating that he expected an apology for ſuch extraordinary behaviour. His Grace's note in anſwer being evaſive and unſatisfactory, Mr B—— was obliged to preſs for an explanation in a ſecond letter. It was here the idea firſt preſented itſelf to the Duke, of moving the Court of King's Bench againſt the Printer of the Morning Poſt for a libel; in hopes, no doubt, that by his aſſiſtance he might make the Editor, by ſome means or other, an acceſſary, however remote, in the publication thereof. The rule is granted againſt the Printer. He applies to the proprietors for indemnification, who are adviſed by Mr B. not to give him any ſuch indemnification, becauſe the ſaid Printer was under articles to them to be reſponſible for the publication of any improper matter. The Printer hoped then that he might be at liberty to make the beſt terms he could with the Duke, which being ſolely his own buſineſs, no one objected to it.——This was too favourable an opportunity to be overlooked by the Duke and his agents. The Printer, under the weight of a proſecution for the libel himſelf, had ſeveral audiences, and underwent various examinations in the Duke's houſe, where every artful queſtion was put, that might lead to criminate Mr B——, but nothing further could be obtained, than that the letter was written by one Perryman of Plymouth, and ſent to the publiſher. "Through whoſe "hands did he the Printer receive it? The Editor's, he believed"—"Who was the Editor?"—"Mr Bate."——"Was he ſure Mr Bate "did not write it, and get Perryman to tranſcribe it?"—"No, he did "not think he did."——Haſwell was deſired to bring Barr, the publiſher next day, who attends with him. The inquiſition ſits again in Privy Garden, conſiſting of the Duke, Mr Peckham, Ellis the Attorney, and another perſon. Numberleſs interrogatories were put to each of the witneſſes, but nothing further could be diſcovered than the Printer's aſſertion of the paper coming through Mr B——; but, at laſt, to the aſtoniſhment of the ſaid Printer and *Barr*, they were aſked, Whether, as honeſt men, they would ſwear to all that had paſſed? to which they at laſt conſented.——Hence aroſe the proſecution againſt Mr B.; who, the inſtant he heard of it being commenced, without knowing on what grounds, ſent for the Printer, and told him not to heſitate a moment in giving him up as the author of any thing he had ever written concerning his Grace; which direction the ſaid Printer promiſed to comply with.——The Duke's agents now made frequent excurſions to Plymouth, in hopes of getting ſome material information from Perryman; but at laſt, to their mortification, they found, that Mr Bate had never ſeen, ſpoke, or converſed with him in the courſe of his life. The Duke, therefore, was under the neceſſity of reſting his charge upon the evidence of the Printer, againſt whom the proſecution was ſuſpended, for purpoſes beſt known to the parties; and on his ſingle, vague, and unſubſtantial teſtimony, Mr B—— was found guilty.

This being the fair ſtate of the caſe between us, your Grace, in your diſpaſſionate moments, may find it an arduous taſk to convince even yourſelf, that any part, from the origin, to the final iſſue of this tranſaction, will bear inveſtigation. Your Grace, indeed, may poſſibly derive ſufficient conſolation from the idea of perſonal ſecurity; but the world, who ſeldom countenance the interpoſition of a diſhonourable ſhield between an inſulted individual, and the author of his injuſtice, will look for other ſatisfaction.

Had I inclined a favourable ear to the repeated overtures of one of their confidential partizans, who is not unknown to your Grace, I had not been at this time the devoted object of oppoſitional perſecution: unable to ſeduce, they think perhaps now to force me from a ſituation in which I have annoyed them; but tell them, my Lord, I ſhall not eaſily be made to abandon a poſt, from whence I have long had the ſatisfaction to expoſe to the indignation of mankind, the machinations of the moſt unprincipled factions that ever combined together to diſtreſs an empire!—Thus publicly avowing my deſign, I cannot wiſh to make the ſmalleſt ſecret in the execution of it; and, therefore, will never with-hold from your Grace, or any of your colleagues, a ſingle *iota* of what I may write concerning you. Order therefore the dirty terriers of the law, who are hourly infeſting the Morning Poſt office, to be called off; and purſue a more manly line of information: Mr Dunning can inſtruct your Grace, that the means will be full as effectual, and the world will allow them to be far more honourable.—But if, in ſo inconſiderable a purſuit, the etiquette of party ſhould require the famadark and diſgraceful ſyſtem of attack, which invariably marks their oppoſition to Government, I cannot expect a departure from it.

Your agent the Printer, my Lord, is now totally at your ſervice, having been diſmiſſed from his employ by the proprietary of the paper without a ſingle reproach on my part; if he acted conſcientiouſly, he deſerves none; if not, his own feelings will ſooner lead him to a conviction of his error. Having thus ſacrificed, however, a place of no inconſiderable emolument to your Grace's views, I hope I need not recommend him to your protection. Should his extraordinary conduct have ariſen merely from motives of ſelf preſervation, he has ſome claim upon your compaſſion; but if in an unguarded moment he has ſubmitted to an influence he found irreſiſtable, it would ſurely wound your Grace's humanity to be told, that like an unfortunate female he complained of being abandoned by his ſeducer, to all the horrors of —— proſtitution!

Some of the public prints that ſacrifice occaſionally to your Grace's vanity, have been pleaſed to make me fly the kingdom to avoid the conſequences of a late proceſs; but your Grace who is ſaid to have made mankind your peculiar ſtudy, will not entertain ſo abſurd an idea, but do me the juſtice to believe, that having philoſophy enough to hear, without a murmur, a verdict given againſt me—of which the world ſpeaks rather freely—I am not likely to ſhrink from any pain, or penalty that may attend ſo extraordinary conviction! I remain, my Lord,

Your Grace's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

*Surry-ſtreet, June* 25. 1780. H. BATE.

*From the London Papers, June* 29.

*Paris, June* 17. We are daily expecting, with impatience, news from the Count de Guichen, and flatter ourſelves to learn, by the firſt diſpatches that come to hand, that he has taken St Kitt's, and perhaps Antigua, two iſlands of great importance to the Engliſh.

It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia having reſolved to ſend two ſhips to our iſlands for ſugar and other productions, a French merchant at Stettin, who had obtained permiſſion to diſpatch two others under the ſame colours, deſired an eſcort; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty refuſed it, ſaying that he would be anſwerable for every thing in caſe his flag was inſulted by the Engliſh.

*Paris, June* 20. On the 13th a convoy of ſixty-five ſhips richly leaden, arrived at Marſeilles from the Levant, under the eſcort of ſeveral of his Majeſty's frigates.

## LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wedneſday, June* 28.

The ſinking fund bill, the vote of credit bill, and the indemnity bill, were preſented, and read a firſt time.

A petition was preſented againſt the thread lace bill, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Smith preſented an account of fines and duties received by the toll collected at Richmond-bridge, for 1779 and 1780.

The bill for indemnifying ſheriffs, gaolers, priſoners, &c. the longitude bill, the whale fiſhery bill, the coffee bill, the bill relative to copper bars, and the Catworth incloſure bill, were read a ſecond time, and committed for this day.

The bill relative to the recovery of ſmall debts in the towns of Halifax, &c. which had been amended by their Lordſhips, was read a third time, and paſſed.

The bill for appointing Commiſſioners to inſpect the public accounts, the poſt horſe duty bill, the Exchequer loan bill, and the ſtarch duty bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wedneſday, June* 28.

Agreed to the ſeveral amendments made in the Houſe of Peers to the Halifax ſmall debt bill, and afterwards returned the ſame to their Lordſhips, by Sir George Savile, ſignifying the concurrence of the Commons thereto.

Mr Mackworth reporting from the Committee to whom it had been referred, to conſider "if by any, and what means, effectual encouragement could be given to volunteers ſerving in his Majeſty's navy," that the Committee had received a plan, which he was directed to report to the Houſe; the ſame was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill "to ſecure the Proteſtant religion, &c." Mr Burke offered a petition, ſigned by ſeveral teachers at academies: Mr Burke ſpoke for a conſiderable time, and was anſwered by ſeveral members. The queſtion was at laſt put "That this petition be now brought up: Ayes 8; Noes 31; which, with the four tellers, made 10 and 33.

Another petition was next offered on behalf of ſeveral ſchoolmiſtreſſes, which paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

The Houſe adjourned to Monday next.

TRIALS of the RIOTERS, OLD BAILEY.

Yeſterday, the Quarter-Seſſion was opened in Juſtice-Hall, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, aſſiſted by the Lord Chief Baron and Judges Aſhurſt and Nares.

As ſoon as the Juries for London and Weſtminſter were ſworn, a number of priſoners were arraigned before the latter; the two firſt of whom, Charles Seaton, a boy ten years old, indicted for a robbery, and Eliſabeth Taylor as an acceſſary after the fact, were both diſcharged, as their proſecutors did not appear in Court, when called upon to proſecute.

Judge Aſhurſt then began the trial of ſome of the *rioters*. William Lawrence, a ſailor, and Richard Roberts, a little boy, who, though between ſeventeen and eighteen years of age, according to the opinion of one of the witneſſes, did not, from his ſize and looks, appear to be above twelve, were both indicted for having been aiding and aſſiſting, in breaking into and deſtroying the inſide and furniture of Sir John Fielding's houſe in Bow Street, on Tueſday the 7th inſt.

Counſellor Norton, as Counſel for the Crown, opened the proſecution in a very few words. Mr Howarth, on the ſame ſide, entered more largely into the ſubject. He expatiated on the horrors of the late tumults, and obſerved, that the mob, encouraged by the timidity of the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, had carried their audacity ſo far as to deſtroy the public priſons, and the houſes of thoſe perſons who were obnoxious to them. Acts of this kind, he ſaid, were criminal in the higheſt degree, as by the firſt of George I. it was made felony, without benefit of clergy, to pull down, or begin to pull down any place of divine worſhip, houſe, or out-houſe. Such being the law, and the priſoners at the bar having committed a crime that came exactly within the meaning of the act, as he hoped he ſhould be able to prove beyond a doubt, he hoped that the Jury would agree with him that the priſoners were guilty of the felony for which they were arraigned. Having prefaced thus, Mr Howarth called in Patrick Macmanus, one of Sir John Fielding's men, to give evidence.

Macmanus depoſed, That, having been directed by Mr Bond of the Public Office, to lock himſelf, with ſome other men, in the houſe, while Bond went to get a military guard to preſerve the houſe from deſtruction, he had obeyed his orders, and, from the windows, he ſaw a large mob aſſemble before the door; and that it ſpread itſelf through Bow-ſtreet. Among other perſons, he declared poſitively, that he had ſeen the priſoner Lawrence very active and riotous at about half paſt ten. He knew him, he ſaid, perfectly, becauſe he had impreſſed him ſome time before, and ſent him to ſea. Nay, he had not only ſeen him, but he had ſpoken to him from a window, and aſked him why he did not go home? the priſoner, for a reply, ſaid, "D——n me, I'll have you "down preſently." Finding, at laſt, that no military force was likely to arrive, and that the mob was too numerous, and, at the ſame time, too riotous to be reſiſted by a few men, it had been agreed to quit the houſe, which was done through the back-door. Macmanus eſcaped over a wall, into the yard of an adjoining houſe, went home, returned with his piſtols and cutlaſs, and remained a ſpectator of the outrages committed afterwards by the mob. The houſe, he was ſure, could not be entered without violence, after he had abandoned it; becauſe he had taken care to make all ſure and faſt before he went away. His evidence affected only Lawrence, for he confeſſed that he did not recollect to have ſeen Roberts the little boy.

Mr Hull of the King's arms, Arundel-ſtreet, Strand, was however as poſitive of the guilt of the latter, as M'Manus had been of the former. He ſaid that he went to Bow-ſtreet between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tueſday night, where he ſaw upwards of 30 people buſily employed in breaking and deſtroying the houſe of Sir J. Fielding: he particularly obſerved the priſoner Roberts breaking the ſtaircaſe with an iron crow, and throwing the ſtairs, or railing into the fire. He could not be miſtaken in Roberts, becauſe the boy had lived in his houſe for ten or eleven days with Lieutenant Preſton, the commander of a preſs-gang, whoſe rendezvous was at his houſe in Arundel-ſtreet. The boy, he ſaid, was very active in the riot, and he believed that from the oppoſite ſide of the way he had ſeen him in almoſt every room in Sir John's houſe. The croſs examination of this witneſs was very favourable to the priſoner; for it came out that the witneſs, deſirous to prevent the fire from reaching the houſe, had endeavoured to get ſome boys to rub the door with wet mops; and to aſſuage the fury of the mob, he had ordered ſome beer to be given them from the Brown Bear; the priſoner threw one of the mops in the flames. He ſuppoſed Roberts to be between ſeventeen and eighteen years of age.

Moſes Morant was brought to prove, that previous to the aſſembling of the mob, Sir John's houſe had been in a ſound ſtate, and that ſubſequent to it the inſide had been totally deſtroyed.

Lawrence's defence was, that on the evening that Sir John's houſe was deſtroyed, and when M'Manus ſwore that *he* had been in Bow-ſtreet at *half paſt eight*, he had left the King's dock-yard at Deptford at half paſt ſeven; that he had come from on board the Alarm frigate, to which he belonged; that, on his arrival in town, he had gone to Leadenhall-ſtreet to Alderman Bull's houſe, where he ſaw Sir George Gordon's chariot without horſes; that he afterwards unfortunately went towards Covent Garden to enquire for a girl of the town, whom he had known; that he did not ſtop in Bow-ſtreet, but had been in a court near it with three other men, drinking a pot of porter and eating of a ſhoulder of mutton, the blade bone of which he had put in his pocket to carry with him on board. The witneſs, Morant, he ſaid, had a particular ſpite to him; he had cauſed him to be twice impreſſed, by which means he had had a ſhare in the action with Paul Jones.

Roberts ſaid nothing for himſelf that availed him; nor did his counſel do him any ſervice. He endeavoured to prove an alibi, and ſaid he had been at his maſter's all the evening; but the maſter having been called, did not appear. Two witneſſes were called to his character; but character having no weight where poſitive proof is adduced, all availed nothing, for he and his fellow priſoner were *both* found GUILTY DEATH. *Roberts* was recommended to the Court as an object of mercy.

*Thomas Taplin*, coach-maker, was then arraigned for having made an aſſault on James Mahon, and feloniouſly robbing him on the highway of 2s. 6d. putting him in bodily fear.

James Mahon, apothecary, corner of Bow-ſtreet, depoſed, that on the evening of the 7th of June, about ſeven o'clock, being in his back dining-room, he heard a violent knocking at the door; his boy came to him and ſaid, Sir, the mob are coming for money! upon which he (the witneſs) went down and opened the ſhop-door, when a dirty ragged boy, with a blue cockade, immediately ſaid to him, "God bleſs your honour, give ſome money for the poor mob." The witneſs abuſed the boy, ſaying, "Go away you ſcoundrel, or I will kick you." The boy replied, then I muſt go and fetch the Captain, and immediately departed. The witneſs ſaid, upon recollecting the circumſtance of the evening before, when his houſe was ſurrounded by a mob for ſome time, and he had been forced to give away money, he repented he had not complied with the boy's demand, and feeling in his pocket, he found he had three or four half-crown pieces, one of which he gave to the boy to go and get changed; the boy went next door and ſoon returned, bringing with him 2s. 6d. in change. Finding, he ſaid, the mob coming from the oppoſite corner, he ſtepped from his door on to the kirbſtone of the pavement, and took a ſhilling out of his pocket into his hand, with an intent to give if he was again aſked. The dirty ragged boy, that had firſt aſked for the money, came up the priſoner, who was on horſeback, upon which the ſpectators ſaid, you had better give them ſomething. The priſoner appeared to have from 50 to 100 perſons with him, chiefly armed with ſticks; the boy who aſked for the money had a broom-ſtick, and ſaid to the witneſs, "Now I have brought the Captain." The mob directly replied, "God bleſs the gentleman, he is always generous." On the priſoner's approach, the witneſs underſtanding he was come for money, ſaid, "How much?" The anſwer was, "Half a crown;" upon which the priſoner gave him a s. 6d. the priſoner took the money, looked at it, and departed, but what he did with it the witneſs could not tell, as he was *perfectly* terrified; but three cheers were given, and they went away.

*Queſtion.* Would you have given him the money if you had not been intimidated by the force he had with him? *Anſwer.* No.

On the croſs-examination, the witneſs depoſed, That he never ſaw the priſoner before the time he ſaw him on horſeback, but when he demanded the money he wore his own hair, and on going away, ſaid to the mob that were with him, "Damme, now my boys, you go to the right, and I will take the left ſide," and he accordingly ſaw the mob, headed by the priſoner on horſeback, go afterwards to two houſes in the neighbourhood.

The priſoner, on trial, wore a curled wig.

[It appeared by the depoſition of one of the perſons who the priſoner called in his defence, that he ſometimes wore his hair, and ſometimes a wig.]

Robert Tywell, haberdaſher, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, depoſed, that about nine o'clock on Wedneſday evening he ſaw the priſoner parading on horſeback, at the head of a large mob, in Covent-garden, and was confident that he then had his own ſhort hair, and a pompadour coat and waiſtcoat.

—— Griffiths, apothecary, of Bedfordſtreet, Covent-garden, depoſed, that he was out of town on Wedneſday the 7th inſtant; but on his return to town on Thurſday, he was informed by the neighbours, that they had been greatly diſmayed on the evening before; and that the perſon who headed the mob on horſeback was then in the ſtreet; he immediately aſked which was the man? and the neighbours pointed out the priſoner, who was ſpeaking to ſome perſons in a chaiſe; the witneſs, with aſſiſtance, directly ſecured him, but knew nothing farther.

—— Laney, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, depoſed, that on Wedneſday the 7th of June he ſaw the priſoner come down Taviſtock-ſtreet on horſeback, at the head of a large mob, and that he then had his own hair on.

The priſoner was aſked, whether he had any witneſſes to call, or any queſtions to aſk? His anſwer was, he knew nothing of the matter, but left it to his counſel.

Mr Silveſter called in

Robert Aſkew, a founder in Blackman-ſtreet, who depoſed, that he had known the priſoner about ſix months, when he lived at the Two-Blue-Poſts, Blackman-ſtreet, and gave ſeveral anecdotes of the priſoner being at times inſane.

W. Harding, a ſmith, depoſed, that he had known the priſoner four or five years, and had frequently ſeen him inſane, eſpecially when in liquor; but when in his right ſenſes, he was the moſt quiet man living.

Timothy Tomlins depoſed, that the priſoner had rented a houſe of him for ſome years, and always paid his rent fairly and honeſtly.

William Stevenage, peruke-maker, depoſed, that he had ſeen frequent proofs of his inſanity.

Judge Nares ſummed up the evidence with great accuracy, and remarked to the jury what was neceſſary to conſtitute a highway robbery, and that the law always conſidered that the heart and mind, as well as the hands, muſt be ſuppoſed guilty, to conſtitute the fact; therefore allowances were made for perſons *proved* to be inſane; how far the jury would believe the evidences in favour of the priſoner, lay in their own breaſts.

The Jury, after conſulting about five minutes, gave their verdict, GUILTY.

The priſoner appeared to be about thirty years of age.

William Bolton, a Mulatto, was arraigned for ſtealing a large kitchen range, value 1l. 9s. the property of Juſtice Wilmot.

John Benny, a watchman, gave an account, that the priſoner, at Bethnal-green, on Thurſday the 8th inſtant, by main force tore away the grate belonging to Juſtice Wilmot, which was left ſtanding after his houſe had been demoliſhed on the day before; that he ſpoke to the priſoner while he was taking the grate away, and aſked him what he intended doing with it? He replied, to take it to the right owner. The witneſs being aſked, whether he did not conceive himſelf entitled to a reward if the priſoner was convicted? He replied, Juſtice Sherwood had told him that he would be entitled to 40l. and he certainly ſhould expect it; and that he carried the grate to a ſmith's to ſell, and was there detected.

Joſeph Sweatman, a ſmith, gave an account of the grate being brought to him for ſale.

James Wale, and Robert Madan, journeymen to Sweatman, proved the grate being offered for ſale, and the priſoner making little or no defence, the Jury brought in their verdict GUILTY.

The action was only laid for ſingle felony.

Anne Barnas, for privately ſtealing twenty-five yards of printed linen, value 2l. 6s. in the ſhop of Mr Ravenhill, in Norton-falgate, was alſo capitally convicted. This priſoner was confined in Newgate by the name of Daniels, and eſcaped during the riot.

William Price, for feloniouſly taking and riding away with a gelding, the property of William White, was likewiſe capitally convicted.

Four were convicted of felony, and four were acquitted.

Mr Erſkine and Mr Kennion are retained as counſel for Lord George Gordon, whoſe trial is not expected to come on very ſoon, as by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of King William, all perſons indicted for high treaſon are entitled to a copy of their indictment, and of the pannel of the Jury, ten days previous to the trial.

Mr Erſkine, we further hear, is counſel for Mr Maſkall, and has been applied to by Mr Moore, to become his advocate.

All perſons indicted for treaſon are to have a copy of the indictment five days before trial, to adviſe with Counſel,

and shall be admitted to make a full defence by counsel learned in the law, and by lawful witnesses, &c.

There must be two witnesses to the same overt act, or two acts of the same treason, produced face to face, to make out the treason against them. 7 Will. III. Cap. 111.

All the principals in high treason, and on attainder of treason, the blood of the criminals is corrupted. He shall be drawn, hanged, and quartered, and forfeit his lands and goods to the King.

We are happy to find, that in the mode of trying the rioters, or rather those who have been accused of having been rioters, constitutional customs are rigidly adhered to, and we are still more happy to learn, that it is intended in the manner of passing sentence, and putting that sentence in execution, that very thing shall be done deliberately, and agreeable to the ordinary course of proceeding.

It is hoped, that when a few of the most desperate and leading rioters are sacrificed to justice, none of the others will be wholly discharged, unless it is to enter immediately into his Majesty's service, where a police is contrived to be kept up, though we cannot in London, and where their mischievous talents and pious rage may be directed against the public enemy.

A letter from an officer in the Sandwich to his friend at St Christopher's, says, "Part of our fleet has this morning engaged the whole of the French. The Cornwall, Conqueror, Terrible, and Intrepid, sustained the fire of every ship that could bring their guns to bear, and are in a shattered condition; we were becalmed at the distance of near three leagues, but when the breeze sprung up, we made all the sail we could in general chace, with signal for the ships to engage as they sailed in, which the enemy perceiving, they hauled their wind, and stood off with a crouded sail. We learn that the four ships have upwards of 40 men killed, and 80 wounded. The two first are gone to St Lucia."

No official advices from Sir George Rodney, respecting his last affair with the French, are yet arrived, but hourly expected: the letter and accounts alluded to by the papers is from Capt. la Forey, and Governor Burt, at St Kitt's. When the ship that brought these advices came away, the fleets were still in sight of each other, and every manœuvre was practising by the gallant British Commander to bring the enemy to a close and general action.

It was only the van of our fleet, and the rear of the enemy, that were last engaged, though many men have been lost on both sides: The Albion, Cornwall, and Conqueror, are the greatest sufferers on our side.

The news of a general action between Sir Geo B. Rodney, and the French fleet is daily expected.

The disobedient Captains were not tried when the packet left St Kitt's on the 25th of May.

The late accounts brought over by the Leeward-Island packet bear a very favourable complexion, if it be only in the single circumstance of Mons. de Guichen finding himself obliged to retire from every approach of the British fleet.

The packet which came lately from the West-Indies brought only the letters from the Leeward islands; she did not, as usual, go to Jamaica for the mail from that island, but sailed directly for England.

When the packet left St Kitt's no time was fixed for the sailing of the fleet for England, nor any convoy appointed.

Yesterday a letter was received from Falmouth, bearing that a frigate had just arrived there from Commodore Walsingham, which brought a confirmation of the agreeable intelligence, that he had taken 27 sail of French transports, outward-bound, to St Domingo.

Many private letters by the Leeward Islands packet mention the safety the inhabitants think themselves in, and give the most flattering accounts of the superiority of the British force in that part of the world; particularly with regard to the fleet, which rides triumphant on the seas.

The real destination of the squadron under M. Ternay, with the 9000 troops under his convoy, was never properly authenticated to the public before the 19th instant, when M. Vergennes declared, at Versailles, that the troops were to be landed in America, to act with the Congress army, but that the squadron was to sail immediately after, and join M. de Guichen.

Advices received on Tuesday from the Governor of Guernsey mention, that there are now in Concale Bay, four large privateers, and several transports with troops on board under the command of Mons. Le Gen. Savigne, commander of the Tritone frigate of war; in consequence of which a cutter was dispatched to Plymouth for three frigates, a 64 gun ship, and the Ætna fire-ship, to sail immediately in quest of them.

The Medea, on her arrival on the coast of France, found there the Southampton, Thetis, Proserpine, Thunder and Terror bombs, Nimble and two more cutters; they stood in close to the shore, and saw the French embark on board transports at Cherburg, St Maloes, and La Hogue, 10,000 or 12,000 troops on the 5th and 6th; the next day the English ships, by a gale of wind, were drove off the coast, and separated. The Thetis, Medea, and Nimble, met with the Jupiter and Nonsuch on the 7th. Capt Reynolds, of the Jupiter, who became Commodore, ordered them all three to proceed to Guernsey, and inform the Governor of the above, and afterwards join him off Cherburg, which it is supposed they have since done, as they sailed immediately from Guernsey.

Private advices from Paris say, that M. Dechaffault has requested of the sovereign permission to resign his commission as Commander in Chief of the grand fleet, and that it has actually been offered to M. d'Estaign, who has refused it in the condition it now is.

It is spoken of with some confidence in the neighbourhood of St James's, that Mr Penn is actually preparing to set out for America.

It is said that Sir Henry Clinton is enrolled among those characters that are to be raised to the dignity of the British Peerage before the meeting of Parliament.

It is worthy of remark, that when the American treaty came first to be negociated at Paris, all the Princes of the blood in France, at the head of whom appeared the Prince of Conti, made their protests against it, urging that it would draw France into a war with Great-Britain, which though it might somewhat distress that country for the present, could not be productive of any solid advantage to France. Their opinions have proved prophetic.

Lists of an alteration in the Ministry have been handed about within these few days, in which the Rockingham and Bedford parties are included.

A cartel ship is arrived at Weymouth from Cherburgh, and brings advice that many of the persons who have been concerned there in fitting out privateers are ruined, so that most of the privateers are laid up, and the men sent to Brest, and other ports, to help to man their fleets.

Yesterday the Mayor of Salisbury presented to his Majesty a loyal address from the principal inhabitants of that place, and was introduced by their representative in Parliament, W. Hussey, Esq; to which his Majesty returned a most gracious and affectionate answer.

At the same time were presented addresses from the city of Exeter, and from the town of Northampton.

The following notice was this day stuck up at the General Post-office: "29 June. Charlestown, South Carolina, "being restored to the King's possession, the desired inter-"course between Great-Britain and the Southern Provinces "of North America, through that town, will be revived, "and a packet-boat will sail every month from Falmouth, "as formerly. The first mail will be dispatched from this "office the 5th of July next, being the first Wednesday in "the month."

It must give all true lovers of their country great pleasure to see the considerable exports now making for Carolina. The revival of trade to that part of the continent, added to the judicious conduct in regulating the civil authority in Charlestown, will be such a pleasing renewal of the blessings of happiness and peace to that distressed country, that self interest alone will probably induce the rest of our American brethren to come in.

Government have engaged every private dock-yard in the King's service up to December, 1781. This does not wear any appearance of a speedy reconciliation.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 28.*

"Arrived the Carysford frigate and Antigallican privateer, from the Downs; and Good Intent, Prouting, from Gibraltar. This last slipped out in the night of the 26th last, and brings advice that the garrison was in high spirits, and had plenty of provisions, but the inhabitants were afraid they should be much distressed if the Spaniards, who had then fifty mortars ready to play upon it, should persist in burning the town."

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, June 29.*

"Upon enquiry into the grounds of the report circulated on Monday, relative to the good success of Captain Walsingham, the facts appear to be as follows: The report originated from a letter written by Mr Bell, the agent at Falmouth, to a gentleman in London, giving an account that the Prudent man of war lay off the harbour, and that a boat from her had brought the news. It afterwards appeared that the Prudent was one of Admiral Geary's squadron, and that the Admiral had himself captured one of the fleet of Domingo-men, bound from the West Indies to Old France, the Captain of which declared, that Commodore Walsingham had fallen in with the rest of the fleet, and taken thirty of them. It is certain that a large fleet of Domingo-men sailed from the West Indies for Old France, in time to have warranted the circumstance of their being arrived to that part of the ocean, where report has said Commodore Walsingham made the capture; and that they were convoyed part of the voyage by Monsieur Le Mothe Piquet, because Captain Robinson has written home word to his friends, that he fell in with the fleet, and picked up one of them, which he carried safe into New York.

"This day, the Gloucester goal bill was read a third time in the House of Peers, passed with the amendments, and sent to the House of Commons for their concurrence to them.

"The Committee on the bill to indemnify sheriffs, goalers, prisoners, &c. which stood for to-morrow in the House of Peers, was, upon motion, put off till Monday next.

"In a Committee on the longitude bill, the coffee bill, the bill relative to copper bars, the whale fishery bill, and the Catworth inclosure bill, went through the same without amendment.

"Sir George Saville presented to the House "a bill to secure the "Protestant religion," &c. which was read a first time.

"The vote of credit bill, the sinking fund bill, and the indemnity bill, were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

"The House is summoned for to-morrow.

"This day, the following persons, who were concerned in the late tumults, were brought to trial in the Old Bailey:

"*George Kennedy* was first arraigned for pulling down, or beginning to pull down, the house of Mr Macarty baker in Featherstone Street, Bunhill Row, in the city of London. Two servants of Mr Macarty proved the prisoner's guilt, and he was capitally convicted: however, as the man had an extraordinary good character, and as the evidence of one of the servants was impeached by 2 of the prisoner's witnesses, the Jury thought proper to recommend him to the royal mercy; and from the manner in which the recommendation was received by the Court, it appeared probable that he may receive it.

"*William Macdonald*, late of the third regiment of Guards was next tried, for a similar offence, in the house of a foreign Roman Catholic at Tower Hill, one *Labatre*. The prosecutor could not identify the prisoner, as he (the prosecutor) fled from his house as soon as it was attacked by the mob. He could only prove the condition of his house when he returned, which he said "was like vone ship dash upon de rock:" His neighbours, however, brought the crime home to the prisoner, who, in his defence, said, it was improbable that he could have engaged in a riot in the situation in which he was at the time the crime was committed. He then bared his left arm, and discovered that an amputation had lately taken place a little above the elbow. This sight might have induced the Jury to think he could not have joined in the riot, if a woman had not positively sworn, "That she saw him very active in the "riot, with his arm slung; and that she then addressed him in the following words:—My lad, though unarmed, you do your business "well." The prisoner was capitally convicted.

"*William Ellis* and *Thomas Chambers* were tried for destroying the House of Cornelius Murphy; but, as the former had an exceeding good character, and something like an alibi was proved; and as it appeared that the latter was employed by the direction of his master, a neighbour, in carrying away the liquors that had been in Mr Murphy's bar, and which were the property of Mr Child, a distiller, who supplied Mr Murphy with spirits, and who had obtained leave from the mob to remove them, the two prisoners were acquitted.

"Another person was capitally convicted of the riot in Mr Langdale's house; and, the circumstances of his case being much against him, the Recorder, with great humanity, recommended to him not to buoy himself up with the hope of royal clemency, as he certainly appeared a fit object of justice.

"*Thomas Cleves*, *John King*, *Edmund Howard*, and *Thomas Cochrin*, were next put to the bar, and were tried for the demolition of Mr Donavon's house, a capital Spanish merchant in the city.

"Mr Turner, commander of the London foot association, deposed, that having marched, with his corps, to Broad-street, where the mob were destroying Mr Donavon's have, he endeavoured to persuade them to disperse; and assured them, that, if they did not, he had the Sheriff's orders to fire upon them. They paid no attention to his persuasions; and continued to demolish the house. He then ordered the gentlemen of his corps to fire by files. Four or five shots having only exasperated the mob, and rendered them more furious, he continued the file-firing, when, after 20 shots, he dispersed the mob. He then went into Mr Donavon's house, and caught, in the cellar, four men; one of whom was Cleves, then at the bar. Some other gentlemen of the association identified the other prisoners; who, at the time they were apprehended, did not appear conscious of having committed any crime; as no property of Mr Donavon's was found on them. The cellar, indeed, was strewed with broken bottles, and the floor covered with spilt wine. However, as the prisoners were not caught in the act of pulling down; and as it was not proved that they *had* pulled down, the jury thought proper to *acquit them all*."

Mr *Sawbridge*'s resolutions [for which see our last Mercury, and on which the House was left sitting when the Post came off from London] were considered, by a majority of the House, as improper to be put at the present time; they were therefore disposed of by the previous question. For the question 100, against it 25.

In the course of the speech, Mr *Sawbridge* took occasions to censure the Ministry for having deprived the Magistrates of all controul over the military. This, in his opinion, had been the cause of much mischief; and to his certain knowledge, a deal of harm might have been prevented, if the military had been under the controul of the civil power. He himself, he said, could have saved Newgate, the Fleet prison, and Mr Langdale's house, if he could have commanded but a small body of troops. He had applied in time to the commanders of several detachments; but they all refused to follow him, alleging that they were posted in a particular district, and could not go out of it without disobeying their orders. He was obliged to submit, for the mandate of the Ministry had deprived him of all power over the military.

By a letter from Thurso, we are informed, that Donald Mackay, late porter to the Post Office here, was taken up at Thurso, upon a Justiciary warrant, on suspicion of being guilty of abstracting a letter from Sir William Forbes and Company, to Ralph Forster, Esq; of Berwick, containing bank-notes to the amount of 300l. concerning which several advertisements have appeared in this paper.

We are informed his Majesty has granted a free pardon to Charles Cox, condemned for shop-breaking, and who formerly received two reprieves. The pardon itself is not yet come down.

Saturday afternoon, a boy about nine years of age fell into the mill lead at Canonmills, and was carried, by the strength of the current, through the wheels of two mills, by which his back bone and one of his legs were broke. After being taken out, he called for a drink of water, told his name, and to whom he belonged, but did not survive above half an hour.

Saturday night, was committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, Isobel Curry, daughter of Thomas Curry, residenter at the wawkmill of Borthwick, accused of murdering her own bastard child on Friday evening. The infant was about four months old, and the unhappy mother is supposed to be insane.

Last week the hay harvest began in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and is a very plentiful crop.

Thursday a number of ships bound to Leith, Newcastle, Hull, London, and other parts, on this side the island, arrived safe off Tynemouth Haven; they came from the Sound without convoy, and saw no enemy on their passage.

SIR, *Larne, June 21. 1780.*

"—— These are to inform you of my putting back here, on account of two French privateers that are in the Channel. I spoke with a brig from Workington, bound to Archangel, that was chased as far in as the Rachling Island, but got clear, and is put in here. Before this brig spoke me, he spoke another brig belonging to Whithaven, from Bermudas, loaded with tobacco and sugars, that was taken by these two ships, and ransomed at 6,500l. on Monday evening; they had ten ransomers on board; they are cruising between Inferball and Barnhead; there is a ship put in here that was chased by them; they mount 24 nine-pounders each on one deck; as soon as the wind is fair I will proceed through the Highlands; the Bolton frigate was cruising in the mouth of Belfast Lough when I left it.

Sir, I remain your humble servant,

THOMAS CORRY."

*To Mr Waddel Cunningham, Belfast.*

M. *does not seem to be very anxious for the insertion of his favour; and we are persuaded, if he takes the trouble of giving it an impartial perusal, he will think the performance inferior to many in that stile of amusement.*

*Leith Shipping, July 1.—3.*

ARRIVED,

Elisabeth, Cassie, from North Berwick, with grain; Anne, Gibbon, from London, with goods; and two vessels with coals.

SAILED,

Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, and Elliock, Kay, for Newcastle, with goods.

Wind W.


## A SILVER WATCH LOST,

ON the 16th *ultimo*, between Stirling and Alloa, Maker's name *John Leggan*, London, No. 2947. Whoever has found that watch, will please return it to, or write Mr James Miller tobacconist in Alloa, who will handsomely reward the person for the trouble, and pay all expences.

N. B. If any watchmaker, or others, shall discover and detain the said watch, by applying as above, they will likewise be well rewarded.

## PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR MOIR of LECKIE being resolved to preserve the GAME this season upon his Muirs and Estate in Gargunnock parish, Stirling shire, and to prosecute all offenders, hopes none will presume to hunt thereon.

TO be SET by roup, at ST GERMANS, parish of Tranent, Haddington-shire, on Monday the 10th day of July current, from that to the term of Martinmas,

The whole NATURAL GRASS in the said farm, excepting a small park. The fields consist of 40 or 50 acres, or thereby, of exceeding rich old grass; and as few or no cattle have been feeding on them for a month past, they are in great order, and will be let either together or separately.

Proposals may be given in, between and the day of roup, to William Ramsay clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, who may conclude a private bargain previous to the roup.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 6th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the lately deceased Lady Diana Middleton.

A Large and Commodious HOUSE in Nicolson's Street, consisting of a ground or under storey, two upper floors, and garrets. On the first floor is an elegant dining-room, 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high. Behind the house is a court of offices, with stables, coach-house, wash-house, well, and other conveniencies; together with a large Area for a garden. This subject pays an yearly feu-duty of 5 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling.

ALSO,

The House, Offices, Gardens, and Parks of DRUMSHEUGH, lying within a short mile of Edinburgh. From its beautiful site, on the banks of the Water of Lieth, and the varied prospects which it commands, it is esteemed among the most elegant villas in this country. The grounds consist of about 26½ Scots acres, all inclosed, and hold feu of the Magistrates of Edinburgh and Governors of Herriot's Hospital, without the royalty.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet; and the premisses will be shown by the servants residing in the house.

To be ROUPED at BRODIE HOUSE, on Wednesday the 12th July,
(Credit to Whitsunday 1781, or discount for ready money)

## THE remaining Stock of the Farm of Brodie,

consisting of about 60 Young Cattle, Milch Cows, Horses, and the whole Farming Utensils. All the cattle reared on the farm. As they are of the best kinds, they will be found worthy of the attention of such as wish to get in to a good breed.

The roup to begin exactly at eleven o'clock forenoon.

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## JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Luscar, Drumtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foresaid lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2½ d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Esq;) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Brucehaven, coal-folds, ware-house, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The collieries, - - | L. | 5000 0 0 |
| Farm of Wester Rosyth, - | | 1422 18 10 |
| Windylaw and glebe-leases, - | | 100 0 0 |
| Proven value of Lot II. - | L. | 6522 18 10 |

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running sort, and the Welch or Stone kind without smoke, which sell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first sorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 seams already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skilful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-stone grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldridge, and some large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has steep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; those of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of subjects superior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grass and high condition, may soon advance again, and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-closets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200 l. within these few years, nor upon the reserved coal, iron-stone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds Sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

LOT III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vassal, by the fiar-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 6 l. 5 s. only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be exposed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upset prices, and subject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 8¼ Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is - - L. 1698 18 4

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and on which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is - - - 280 1 5

Carried forward, L. 1698 18 4

Brought forward, L. 1698 17 4

III. James Alison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15½ years purchase, is - - - 420 14 9

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4½ acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase, is - - - 481 7 4

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is - - - 47 3 9

These two last parcels are intended to be set up together, as the large one has a servitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's late Feu, with various houses thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 roods 11 falls. Gross rent 38 l. 11 s feu duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l. 7 s. 4 d. to be set up at 15 years purchase, is 455 10 0

VII. William Finlayson's late Feu, with two new houses thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a-year, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 23 l. feu-duty 4 l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 307 10 9

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is 350 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is - - - 276 17 2

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16½ years purchase, is 285 10 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4604 13 7

LOT IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all most substantially built and elegantly finished, to be set up in the undermentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 13 rooms, with many closets and other conveniencies, all light and well aired. There are besides several neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with vents. The principal storey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water closet.

There are several convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering within the stair, which has a door also to Allan's Close; together with a large shop in the first storey, consisting of two fire rooms and a light closet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upset price L. 1000 0 0

The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to two o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, consisting of several apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the east wing, possessed by Messr. Stewart and Stoddart, on a lease to Whitsunday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upset price 660 0 0

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1782; rent 23 l.; upset price 260 0 0

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the south-east corner of the Court, possessed by Peter Mathieson, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 15 s upset price 40 0

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly possessed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s.; upset price 60 0 0

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, possessed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0 0

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, possessed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upset price 35 0 0

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmost, formerly possessed by Baillie Grieve, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upset price 40 0 0

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceeding, lately possessed by Mayleslone and Company; rent 11 l.; upset price, 105 0 0

N. B. This and the five before mentioned shops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Close.

X. A SHOP, the first storey entering from the passage into the court on the east side, possessed by Bailie Torry; rent 8 l.; price 85 0 8

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two intersoles entering from the high street, possessed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30 l.; upset price 400 0 0

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the east wing entering from Allan's Close, consisting of a kitchen, a large room, and several closets, lately possessed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upset price 36 0 0

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Close, lately possessed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermaid; rent 7 l. upset price 75 0 0

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly possessed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderson; rent 8 l. upset price 75 0 0

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 0 0

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Rosyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Messr. Abraham Newton of Currie hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

The proven value and upset price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108l. 17s. 4d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currenty of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messr. John Callendar depute clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estates at Dunfermline, will show the premisses in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

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## SALE of LANDS in the CARSE OF GOURIE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of PITFOUR, comprehending the lands of Pitfour, Cairney, and Dumgreen, with the patronage of the kirk of St Madois, and very extensive and valuable Salmon-fishings in the river Tay, lying in the parish of St Madoes and shire of Perth. The grounds are of the very best quality, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tay, within five miles of Perth, are let to substantial tenants, at easy rents; the free yearly income of the lands is about 555 l. ster. The fishings are set in a seven years lease, to substantial merchants in Perth, at the yearly rent of 250 l. which rent they gave in a lease for seven years lately expired, and now renewed for other seven years to the former tacksmen. The lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Perth; and there is a considerable quantity of fine timber on the estate, besides a wood of large extent, a valuable orchard and pigeon-house.

The title deeds, which are clear, the tacks of the farms, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, may be seen in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

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## JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 8th of August next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-menioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Milns, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

| | | Sterling. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the miln-rent amounts to | L. | 374 | 8 | 11 |
| Which, at 25 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to | | | L. 9360 | 13 5 |
| The free proven miln-rent of said lands is | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Which, at 14 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to | | | 720 | 0 0 |
| Total free rent, | L. | 429 | 8 | 11 |
| Total upset price of the lands and barony of Clerkington, | | | L. 10080 | 13 5 |

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the county. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new miln, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley miln, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this miln expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-shot, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition.——Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tacksman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will set at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago sold for 1400 l. above the present upset price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tynron, and county of Dumfries,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The total gross rent of these lands is | L. | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| And, after all deductions, the upset-price thereof, stock, and teind put thereon by the Lords is, - | | | L. 934 | 15 3 |

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Quensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premisses is a little villa suited to the estate.

LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is L. 48 14 0

Which, at 13 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to, - - L. 632 5 6

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blackstock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is L. 11 3 10½

Which, at 13 years purchase, the Lords price, amounts to - - 145 10 4½

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is 11 9 10½

At 13 years purchase as above, is - 149 8 4½

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is - 7 19 11

At 13 years purchase, as above, is 103 8 11

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is - 8 19 11

At 13 years purchase is - 116 18 11

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is - 8 19 11

At 13 years purchase amounts to 116 18 11

Total upset price of the urban tenements, L. 632 5 6

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrically situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and condition of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

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